ABRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. \$1.352,912 IN TREASURE.

MORMON NEWS.

Address from Salt Lake City to President Buchanan.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

MARKETS

&c.,

The United States steamship Star of the West, Alfred G. Gray, commanding, arrived yesterday forenoon. She left Aspinwall on the 4th inst. at one o'clock P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at one o'clock on the morning of the 13th She brings the California mails of March 22, \$1,352,912 in

treasure on freight, and 163 passengers.

The United States sloop of war Jamestown, Commander Kennedy, left Aspinwall for San Juan del Norte April 3,

April 7, passed Navassa at 7:15 A. M : saw a bark, one

square rigged and one herm. brig laying at anchor, the latter deeply laden and apparently about getting underway; all showed American colors. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Sonora, R. L. Whiting, Commander, left San Francisco March 22, at 10% o'clock A. M., and arrived at Panama April 4, at

one o'clock A. M. She brought down \$1,664,930 in trea sure on freight, and 172 passengers. The following is the specie list of the Star of the West: -

Wells, Pargo & Co., 3440, 100 P. S. Crowell
Order ... 175, 952 J. G. Parker & Son.
Duncan Sherman&Co 97, 367 A. & A. Jacobs
Howland& spinwail. 74, 937 H. S. Wade
A. Belmon! ... 64,000 S. G. Reed
Preeman & Co. 63, 260 A. Hardy & Co.
James Patrick. ... 51,000 C. H. Cummings
E. Kelly & Co. 42,000 Howes & Crowell
Am. Ex. Bank. ... 41,000 S. G. Reed & Co.
R. Patrick. ... 34,000 A. S. Simmons
W. T. Coleman & Co. 31, 500 Frent Baker. Am Fx. Bank. 34.000 A. S. Simmons.
W. T. Coleman & Co. 31.509 Frank Baker.
C. W. Croeby. 25.800 D. Rhoades.
Wm. Hoge & Co. 20,000 M. Christal.
Wm. Hoge & Co. 17.225 E. H. Grant & Co.
H. Harris & Co. 16.000 J. H. Coghill. H. Harris & Co. 16,000 J. H. Coghill. 990
Ross, Falcoure & Co. 14,374
J. E. Loage. 14,700 S. F. Tracy. 16,530
Trea.well & Co. 11,000 J. F. Joy. 7,050
J. B. Newton & Co. 10,588 C. L. Dimon 2,400
T. J. Hand & Co. 9,000 D. L. Lammau & Co. 390
R. Meacier & O. F. Thieriot 239
A. Sandams. 8,450
G. W. Schenkberg. 8,500
A. S. Rosenbaum. 6,560
Total. 31,352,912
We are indehted to the purger of the Star of the West. uer & Co. 14,374

We are indehted to the purser of the Star of the West for favors, and to the express agents of Wells, Fargo & Co, and Freeman & Co. for files of California papers. An association for immigration to the Gadsden Purchase

bas been formed in San Francisco. It is to consist of fifty members, who pay in three hundred dollars each. The object is to locate mines and agricultural lands in the new Territory that is to be. Mr. Thomas Kimball, a well known resident of San

Francisco, died on the morning of the 10th of March of apoplexy. He was a native of New York, and aged

adopted by the Assembly, in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

About 1,500 cattle were drowned on the upper Sacramento by the high water which followed the heavy rain

about the 18th of February.

The heuse of Mr. Oden, near San Juan, Monterey county, was burned down on the 14th of March, and in its sales were found the remains of Mrs. Oden, her four chill dren and a Miss Burns. It is supposed that they were murdered. Mr. Oden was absent

NEWS FROM UTAH.

Late and Interesting News from Salt Lake

We have news from Utah up to the middle of February. Matters look very beiligerent, and the aspect of affairs has an ominous appearance. The Mormons are making preparations for the spring campaign, and are in no way disposed, judging by the harangues of the leaders, to submit to the United States. A re-port, on reliable authority, has it that Brigham Young had furnished passporis to eight hundred and forty discontented Mormons, who had set out for California. The mail carrier who arrived at Los Angeles a fortnight since met them four hundred miles from San Bernardino, as they were hurrying through. This fact inare more dissetisfied than Young is willing to admit; and addistanti fugitives from the Mormon city may be expected as the condition of things grow more threatening. Preparations the condition of things grow more threatening. Preparations were on feet to attack Col. Johnston and intercept his supplies, and it was currently rumored that a battle had taken place. It is now believed that in consequence of no force being on this side to operate against the Mormons, they will have but little difficulty in matring their plans, and their means of offence will be much increased thereby. It has been a severe deappointment to the people of California that Congress has not provided for raising troops on this side. The military sprit rose to a high pitch, and for several mouths the organization of military companies and carrolling of volunteers was presecuted with great vigor. The report that Gen. Scott intended to come here was taken as an indication of change in the views of that deatinguished officer; and the statement published in the Hennight that Gen. Herney had been assigned to duty on the Pacific, to superintend operations against the Mormons. the Pacific, to superintend operations against the Mormons, has revived the hopes of those who desire to participate in

the spring campaign.

We have received a file of the Dozeret News to the 3d February.

One number contains a brief autobiography of Brigham
Young. He claims to be the grandson of a revolutionary

The Territorial Legislature adjourned on the 224 Janu ary, and during the whole session every vote was unani

Il appears from some poetry or rhymes addressed to Gen.

Tr H Wells that all the Mormon troops have returned to
Salt Lake City. The poet says "our conquest is bloodless There is nothing in the Neser about the position or con-

There is nothing in the News about the position or condition of the United States troops, nor is anything said of any struggle of any kind with them.

The San Francisco Herald says:—Notwithstanding all their boasting and brags locio, we have positive advices that great destitution and want exist at Sais Lake. The Edean were endeavoring to stir the people up to produce everything for themselves, but their spirits had gotten to a pretty low ebb, requiring all the address and tact of Brigham and the Twelve to keep them to the Mormon grindstone.

MORMON ORDERS.

About the 10th January an order was issued by the church that the people should have boxes made to contain about 100 pounds, to pack their grain in them, and bring them to the Elders, who would take charge of them and "cache" them in the mountains.

Arother order was issued, that a company of 1,000 men should hold themselves in readiness to go into the mountains on the 17th February, and cut off supplies coming to the army.

the army.

In the meantime forty wagons loaded with supplies had reached Coi. Johnston's command from Fort Laranie. The army was in good health, had plenty of provisions and good tents, and was engaged in rebuilding Fort Bridger. The authorities of Sant lake City are represented as being still inclined for war. Measures are being concerted for defeating the United States troops, or at all events, keeping them outside the city till the crops are gathered and secured.

MORMON ROGUES.

Brigham Young says.—Can we feed and clothe ourselves? Yes, we can, as well as any people on the earth. We have a goodly share of the talent, genius and ability in the world; it is combined in the Eders of this church and in their families. And if the Gentiles wish to see a few tricks we have "Mormous" that can perform them. We have the meanest devils on earth in our midst, and we intend to keep them, for we have use for them; and it the devil does not look sharp we will chest him out of them at the last, for they will reform and go to heaven with us. We have already showed the invading army a few tricks, and I told Captain Van Vieit that if they persisted in making war upon us I should share in their supplies. The boys would ride among the enemy's tents, and one of their captains ran into Col. Alexander's tent one night, saying.—"Why, Colonel, I'll be damned if the Mormous won't be riding into your tent, if you don't look out."

MORMON RESOLUTIONS.

Mass meetings have been held in all the various districts and towns of Utah, expressive of the people's entire confidence in Brightan Young, and that approval of his acts and show of the Territorial Assembly. Their spirit may be gathered from the following extracts.—
Resolved, That we regard the movements of the present administration, in sending their armed legions igto our midst, as a renewal of the persecution, butcheries and horrid scenes of destruction with which their eyes were gested when we were in their midst.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the constitutional, patriotic and humans course pursued by his Excellency, Covernor Brigham Young, in taking efficient measures to intercept the progress of these unwelcome, unasked and corrupting intruders.

Persolved, That we fully approve of the resolutions pas-In the Legislative Assembly, endorsing and approving uts of the Governor in relation to the invaling army we hearthy concur in the spirit and sentiments or and in the memorial adopted in the Legislative Assem-

biy Jan. 6, 1865.
Fleshived, That no officer appointed by the administra-tion shall exercise any dominion over us while their artion shall exercise any dominion over us while their az-puter are menacing our Territory.

However, the we would be recreat to every principle

of bonor patriotism, virtue, integrity, self respect and common deconcy should we tamely submit, like the menial serfs of Russia, to be ruled by the bayonet.

Resolved, That masmuch as we have many times been driven from our bomes, and our farms and habitations having fallen into the bands of our persecutors, and they permitted to enjoy them in peace, we are determined that henceforth our enemies shall not possess the fruits of our labor; for we will burn and utterly destroy everything we possess; and that our now comfortable homes shall again become a barren waste, as we found it in the year 1847, rather than a hostile enemy shall inhabit our dwellings and glut themselves on the produce of our farms and orchards.

Resolved, That we know moet assuretly that the course taken by his Excellency towards the mob on our borders, reported to be United States troops, has been marciful, knowing as he did their avowed object to bring misery and death upon an indocent and unoffending people; and that we further know that had it not been for the confidence reposed in his wise counsels by the people of this Territery, and for his restricting influence, the justify outraged feelings of the whole community would have been manifested in a manner that would have effectually put a stop to the progress of the invaders in the early part of their movements towards our mountain home, and that they have not been sent from their present hell to a lower one by the shortest possible route.

PROM THE CITIZENS OF GREAT SALT LAKE CITY TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A meeting was held in Salt Lake City on the 16th Jazuary, at which the following address was adopted :-

ary, at which the following address was adopted:—
Sir.—Unused alike to the fawning sycophancy of medern
office seekers and the rough personalities of sectional
strife, we choose rather to address you in the plain language of American citizens, respectfully, yet firmly, de
manding at the hands of the Chief Magistrate our inaliceable rights. To us who dwell in the mountains, far from
the busy world without, the term chief magistrate implies
a man who, from an innate consciousness that he is capable of benefitting the people, can solicit their votes without servilly, administer justice without favor, and one

a man who from an innate consciousness that he is capable of benefitting the people, can solicit their votes without savor, and one who will strive to be worthy of the great confidence reposed in him. When such an one is at the helm of state, his course is marked by peace and good order at home, respect and consideration abroad.

It is with nations as with individuals: gentle treatment and thoughtfu, care are often more efficacious is curing systematical derangements than the most pungent prescriptions. Sound policy, if no other motive, would impress upon the President of the United States the necessity of cherishing and protecting the interests of the Territories, for it is presumable that such districts more particularly require a kindly, fostering are.

Two years since the census was taken, a constitution formed, and a delegation was sent to Washington from the citizens of Urah to lay before Congress our petition for a State government. Senators and representatives declined interesting themselves in our behalf, on the ground that they "would lose their political influence." The makers and administrators of our federal laws have thus declared that American citizens shall not only for crime be disfranchised, but also on the score of unpopularity. They have refused, in point of fact, to make us a State or give us the rights of a Territory. Whether or not these were the intentions of our fathers in battling for freedom, we refer you to the administrations of George Washington and Andrew Jackson.

The circumstances under which this Territory was settled are matters of publicity. The strong band of oppression bad bereft us of lands which government had qua-

The circumstances under which this Territory was settled are matters of publicity. The strong hand of appression had bereft us of lands which government had guaranteed to us the possession, and of homes created by untiring industry. We came to this desert, mountainous country, and hoped here to unmolestedly egipy those rights which we had been denied in Ohio, Missouri and lillinois. We were very poor, and our young men were far from us, having enlisted to fight the battles of that country which had refused them protection from mobiaw. That, sir, stands upon the pages of history: a mark of patriotism rarely, if ever, equalled—never surpassed. Considering these facts, was it strange that we should look to the parent government for an extension of those rights which heretofore had been denied us? How far our anticipations were warranted, subsequent events have determined.

determined.

Trusting that the services of the Mormon battalion would be remembered by Congress, and the fact that no inducements had been offered to actile a country that would otherwise have remained a desert to this day, we have felt no hesitation in locating on lands claimed as public demail.

No treaties have been made with the Indians in this as No treaties have been made with the Indians in this as in other Territories, nor searcely so much as even a few miscrable presents made them, if we except an altogether unprecedented expenditure of private means. Our kind treatment and liberaitly have secured unto us the friendship of the Indians, not, as has been laid to our charge, to tamper with them, but on the principle that it is cheaper to feed and clothe than to fight them. Even the accounts of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs have often been disallowed, when at the same time they have been far, very far less than those allowed in other Territories, and we are well assured that he has never demanded one dollar which was not justly his due. We have fed and fought the Indians, to preserve life and secure public domain; in either case compensation has been refused.

The one unfinished wing of our State House is a fair type and lasting monument of the liberality and fostering care of our government.

fought the Indians, to preserve life and secure public domain; in either case compensation has been refused.

The one unfinished wing of our State House is a fair
type and lasting monument of the liberality and fostering
care of our government.

Mankind are the creatures of circumstances and habit,
it is said that constant custom will reconcile them to practices the most odious. This, beyond doubt, is exactly the
case with the present administration; else how can the
principles for governing, made public both in the Cincinnati democratic platform and your inaugural address, be
reconciled with the old British colonial usage of appointing rulers against the unanimous wish of those to be ruled?
If the opposite is the case, a fact is conveyed infamous beyond precedent.

We cannot think the people of the United States so far
lost to all decency as to elect a man to the chair of state
who has ne principles of honor or consistency. If this is
the case, we must believe that this most noble of national
fabrics is unappreciated, and the nation doomed to anarcity, confusion and bloodshed by a jurity offended God.
There is a class of persons whose greediness for office is
cally equalled by their diregard of the means of obtaining
it and unfitness for it. These persons act as sevengers in
politics; hence honorable members often find it more convenient to give them a recommend for an appointment to
some official dignity in the Territories than to endure the
unhappy mixture of impudence, ignorance and affectation
which is their characteristic.

which is their characteristic.

From the above causes Judges of the Supreme Court of this Territory have come here as ignorant of isw as of common decency—have insulted the people, and outraged the dignity of the beach. They have permitted a public prostitute which they imported to sit with them upon the

the dignity of the beach. They have permitted a public prostitute which they imported to sit with them upon the beach.

Nor is this all. They have one day petitioned the President to continue Brigham Young as Governor, because of his fidelity and trustworthiness, and the next intrigued for the appeniment themselves. The accounts of the Marshal, incurred by the express order of the Judges, were disallowed by the advice of one of their number, who, the very next spring, went to Carson Valley and bought several thousand dollars of the Marshal's drafts at fifty percent disceunt. Whether advices from Washington induced him to indulge in the speculation we are mable to say.

One, and perhaps the only reason why the returning officials have been bostile towards us is, that the United States appointees are usually the only habitual loafers, whoromasters, drunkards and gamblers in the Territory, and parents have been compelled, in self defence, to hold them up to their children as an example which should never be imitated. Bo our best interests demand such rulers?—our intelligence such insult?

Our Legislative Assembly of 1856-7 sent a memorial to the President of the United States. In that memorial were measurably enumerated what we consider to be our constitutional rights, was pointed out, in part, wherein we had been wronged, and a request made to have the Territorial offices filled from a list appended; but if that should not be done, to at least give us good men for rulers. Was there anything in that document to warrant the reception it met, even though we make allowance for that feeling in man which leads him to think, when a wrong action has been laid to his charge, that the odlum consequent there upon is also heaped upon him? That was not the case

been laid to his charge, that the odium consequent there-upon is also heaped upon him? That was not the case with us; we merely pointed out wrongs we had received, and were willing to accept them as errors in judgment

and were willing to accept them as errors in judgment rather than in itention.

A distinguish the considered to emerial equivalent to a declaration of war; and for the mail contract was penditure of over etc.,000, from which there has been but a paltry return. Where is our boasted liberty, when objecting to such ifficials as most who have been sent bere, whome every nonest man is conscientiously bound not to receive, disqualifies us, in the eyes of government, for the rights of freemen, and brands us with the name of traitors?

attors.

Now fair, let us examine the policy of the present adinvited in its present to Utab, hearing in mind the foll

wine facts.

ministration in regard to Utah, bearing in mind the following facts:

1st. The government have not made treaties with the Indians—have not paid us our just dues.

2d. They have heretofore appointed officers to preside over our welfare whose very presence, it is widely known, was an outrage on common decency.

3d. We petitioned, through our Assembly, to have good men for rulers, and declared that sich would have been courtecently received and sticitly obeyed, but it was plainly stated that if such men were sent here as had been previously, they would be sent back.

4th. Because our Legislature dared to exercise the right of petition, we are denied mail facilities, and branded as traitors.

of petition, we are defined man relatives.

Eth. The reports of the returning officials about the instinction of our courts, the breaking up of the Supreme lourt and the rebellion of the Mormons, are as base false-areds as were ever hatched in heli or propagated by the

Court and the rebellion of the Mormons, are as base false-heads as were ever hatched in hell or propagated by the devil.

From current report we learn that you have appointed and intend importing a full set of civil (?) officers for U ab, even down to a Postmaster for Great Salt Lake City; and that they are fully qualified to enjoy the contempt so deservedly bestowed by the Utomans upon their predecessors, we are satisfied beyond doubt.

We accept your hint, although it is rather delicate (?) for the occasion, that you have not only denied us a veice in choosing our rulers, but have appointed man the opposite of those we petitioned for, and have determined to enforce them upon the citizens of this Territory by placing 2,500 United States troops under their centrol. Is thus the justice that dwells in the breast of a chief magistrate? Have an hundred thousand people no rights? You have tried us without hearing our defence; passed sentence, not giving us the boneti of a doubt, and, sir, we have no assurance that you will not altempt to carry the romainder of the sentence into effect. Their cry has been, "Send an army to Utah—exterminate the Mormons."

We are fully convinced that the presence of an army can only be tolerated when the ovil to be dispoiled is greater than the evil of their presence. It has been reterated again and again, by the troops selected to come here, thu they intended to possess our houses, slav our leaders, ravish our wives and daughters, and pollute the pure valleys of Utah with their fiendish reveries. This they well knew would not be tamely borne, and thus they would gain an excuse, under color of which, if they had the power, would be enacted those accuses of bloodshed and cruel oppression which have no parallel in history. The army in now upon our borders. Say they, "Our mission is peace, we come to establish the laws." Is the business of an army passer. What laws have we broken? Not the laws of the United States nor of this Territory; we dare proof to the contrary. If they came to enabl

noble feeling, American independence—hallowed by our father's blood, and bequeathed to us as a sacred boon—the task is greater than they can perform. Your army will not be permitted to enter our valleys. We wish for peace, but we will sacrifice all the fruits of our labors rather than surrender our domestic peace and insteanable rights.

Although it has been provided, and wisely so, that a majority of seffrages shall elect the President of this on-

Although it has been provided, and wisely so, that a majority of soffrages shall elect the President of this matten, does it follow that they have a right to require that President to oppress the minority? In fact, we are throughly convinced that majorities have no right which is not shared with minorities, and we submit that, under the constitution and laws of the United States, no man has authority to demand aught which will interfere with the rights of another. Yet, if we go beyond popularity, where can we find a single reason for the present demonstrations against Utah?

can we find a single reason for the present demonstrations against Utah?

And now, sir, at your hands we demand that justice which has ever been denied us. Pav us those just does which have been so flong and illegally withheld, and appoint good men to rule us, who have discernment to perceive our wants, and sufficient judgment to promote our welfare; withdraw your army, grant us our rights, and receive the heartfelt gratitude of a whole people.

Continue the injustice of your present ourse, and your grave will be pointed out as that of the man who broke the nobless of national compacts—your name be consigned to future generations with lasting infamy.

ELIJAH F. SHEERS,

A. H. RALEIGH,

A H. RALEIGH, GILBERT CLEMENTS, J. M. WHITMORE, WILLIAM MOODY Committee on behalf of the citizens of Great Salt Lake City, Great Salt Lake County, Utah Territory. Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Jan. 16, 1858.

California News Items.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LOS ANGRES—LOSS \$50,000—The cost Angeles Star contains the particulars of a destructive ire which took place in that city on February 25. This was the most extensive conflagration ever experienced in cost Angeles. Several flasks of powder exploded during the fire. The ruins continued burning throughout the hight. Next day men were set to work to clear off the remises. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

night. Next day lines were set to work to clear off the premises. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

The Slave Case.—The negro boy Archy, formerly a slave, and owned by Mr. C. A. Stovall, was brought from Stockton to Contra Costa, where he arrived on the 4th of March, prepara ory to departing with his master on the following day for New Orleans. The possessory right to the boy had been confirmed to Stovall by the Sapreme Court. On learning the fact on steamer day, a criminal warrant was issued for the arrest of Stovall for kidnapping, and a writ of habeas corpus for the boy Archy. Both were taken from on board the Orizaba when on the point of sailing. Archy was consigned for safe keeping to the county jail, and Stovall was liberated on bail of \$500. The negro was discharged from the County Court on the 17th, and was immediately re-arrested by the United States Marshal under the fugitive slave law. Considerable excitement existed during his transit from the court room to the Marehal's office, and some small fights occurred between the populace and the police, but nothing of a serious character. The boy will now remain in charge of the national authorities until the case is finally adjusticated.— San Francisco Alta, March 20.

Births, Marriages and Deaths on the Pacific.

Births, Marriages and Deaths on the Pacific

Births, Marriages and Deaths on the Pacific.

BUSCH.—In San Francisco, March 10, the wife of Mr.

David Busch, of a daughter.

COOK.—At Mountain View, Santa Clara county, Feb. 25,
the wife of M. Cook, of a son.

Dixox.—At St. Helena, Napa county, March 5, the wife
of H. H. Dixon, of a daughter.

GLINGER.—In Stockton, March 6, the wife of George
Glinger, of a daughter.

GREN.—At Red Dog, Nevada county, March 18, the
wife of J. C. Green, of a son.

HAIR.—In Abburn, March 12, the wife of James E. Hale,
of a daughter. HUNT — In Petaluma, March 2, the wife of Charles Hunt,

of a daughter.

HARRIN.—At Green Valley, Solano county, Feb. 27, the wife of J. M. Harbin, of a son.

HELPHICH.—At North San Juan, March 11, the wife of C.

E. Helfrich, of a son.

HIGHY.—At Yreka, Feb. 22, the wife of C. C. Higby, of

a daughter.

HOLLENBECK.—In San Francisco, March 12, the wife of Mr. James C. Hollenbeck, of a son.

HICKLIN.—On the Lower Stockton Road, Sacramento county, March 7, the wife of Edward Hicklin, of a son.

JENNINGS.—At Willow Springs, Amador county, Feb.

27, the wife of William Jennings, of a son.

JACKSON.—In Petaluma, March 3, the wife of S. W. Jackson, of a son. son, of a son.

Kirsy.—In Muletown, Feb. 18, the wife of C. C. Kirby,

of a daughter.
LIVINSKY.—In Jackson, March 12, the wife of John Li-MCONR.—Near Slough House, Sacramento county, March 7, the wife of William McComb. of a daughter. Morse —In Oakland, March 9, the wife of Henry N. Morse, of a caughter.

MONTGOMERY.—In Yuba City, Feb. 15, the wrife of Z.

Montgomery, of twin sons. Newcomm.—In Petaluma, Feb. 27, the wife of Mr. New-NEWCOME.—In Polarima, Feb. 25, the wife of Mr. New-comb, of a son.

OPPENHEMMER.—At Yreka, Feb. 25, the wife of Meyer Oppenheimer, of a son.

FALACHE.—At Murpby's, on the 3d instant, the wife of James Palache, Eq., of a son.

POLOCK.—At Murpby's Camp, Ca'averas county, on the 4th inst., the wife of James Polock, of a son.

PINNEY.—In Columbia, March 9, the wife of Wm. Pink-ney of a son.

ney, of a son. STEEN.—At Santa Cruz, March 5, the wife of Mr. Steen,

-In San Francisco, March 13, the wife of Calvin Slade, of a daughter. SNYDER —In Shasta, on the 2d March, the wife of Louis Snyder, of a son. Snavronn.—At Chipe' Flat, Feb. 28, the wife of Mr. Stafford, of a daughter.

TROTTER —In Volcano, Feb. 28, the wife of A. W. Trotter, of a son.
Teknush.—Near Piety Hill, Shasta county, March 6, the wife of P. F. furbush, of a son.
Vokush.—At Red Bluff, March 2, the wife of C. Voelker,

of a daughter.

Wise —In Petaluma, March 3, the wife of E. Wise, of a WADE -In Placerville, Feb. 27, the wife of Th

Wade, of a daughter.

Watsn - At St. Helena, Napa county, March 4, the wife of Thomas Wa'sh, of a daughter.
YORK.—Near St. Helena, Napa county, March 5, the wife
of John York, of a son. MARRIAGES. .

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—GILMAN.—In Diamond Springs, March 15, Dr. G. M. Adams to Miss Ellen G. Gillman.

BUSH—PORIER.—In San Francisco, March 4, by Rev. B. Prierly, Mr. Thomas H. Bush to Miss Helen A. Porter, all Baleock, of Drytown, to Mary Plummer, of Sacramento, March 4, I. W. Baleock, of Drytown, to Mary Plummer, of Sacramento

REMOT-GILLIAND -In Sacramento, March 4, Henry B.

BEHOT-GILHAND —In Sacramento, March 4, Henry R.
BISDOP to Caroline E. Gillhand.
BUTHAD-CROSS. —In Santa Rosa, February 28, Mr. Thomas
J. Butier to Miss Ann E. Cross.
BETANEL—SHOCK.—In San Francisco. March 6, by Rev.
A. Rahn, Mr. Louis Buunner to Miss Emilie Stock.
BLANK—GETRIMANN.—In San Francisco, March 7, by
Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Jacob Blank to Miss Christine W.
Ostermann, both of San Mateo.
COTION—RICK.—In Stockton, March 3, Mr. Sidney Cotton
UMary Rice.
CLARK—BOUSTON.—In Sen Francisco, March 4, by Rev.
E. S. Lacy, Mr. John Clark to Mrs. Jane Houston, both of
this city.

his city.

Conner Latcuss.—In Sacramento, March 7, S. I. W.
Conner to Elizabeth M. Ratcliff.

Connrown—Sarm.—At the Magnolia Ranch, El Dorado
county, March 3, Robert H. Cornforth to Mary Ann
Santh.

CONNORM—SSUTH—Atter Magnona Rance, En Infrado county, March 3, Robert H. Cornforth to Mary Ann Smith.

Call—Undex.—In Santa Cruz, February 21, Mr. Henry Call to Miss Elizabeth Unden.

Coll—Ponn.—In Cacheville, Yolo county, March 8, Mr. Charles Cell to Miss Ellen W. Pond.

Canx—Burck.—At Indian Digglegs, March 4, John Cahie to Helon Brice.

Carrentl.—Coll.—In Downieville, Sierra county, March 10, Christopher Campbell to Mylvia Cole.

ENSET—BAILWIN —In Fetaluma, March 10, A. F. Edsey to Amelia Baldwin.

Estras—Echannas.—In Russian River Valley, Sonoma county, March 11, Mr. J. B. Estey to Miss Lamira Eabanks.

Enginess—Vongreo.—In Benicia, March 11, Geo. A. Eichner to Josephine Vodipco.

FOX—Salmon.—Al French Camp, March 8, John Fox to Mary Jane Salmon.

Gibtin—Swith.—In Tchama, Tchama county, March 4, Mr. Frank Griffin to Mrs. Eliza E. Smith.

GRANT—FREN.—In Sacramento, March 6, David Graut, of Napa, to Clarinda Fern, of Sacramento.

Gester to Mary W. 6, Vanaredail.

Harms—Miller.—In Rossian river township, Sonoma county, March 1, J. H. Harris to Elizabeth Miller.

HUGHES—SALNDERS—In Sebastopol, Nevada county, February 22, Mr. George W. Hughes to Miss S. N. J. Saunders.

Hughes—Salvabers—In Sebastopol, Nevada county, February 22, Mr. George W. Hughes to Miss S. N. J. Saunders.

Bunn-Con.-In Olympia, Feb. 18, Mr. Jared S. Hurd Mies Anne M. Cock. Hurr-Cann.-In Jackson, on the 24 inst., John P. Huff Julia A. Cane.

HAYS—LATTERIL.—At Brooklyn, Alameds county, March
George W. Hays to Wary J. Luttrell.

ISAAC—PARIS —In Stockton, March 7, Abraham lease to

Hannah Paris.
JOTENEY-PARKER -In Sacramento, March 4, George orney to Ada P. Parker. Kerrov — Ward — In Shasta, March 7, Mr. E. A. Kelton Kerron-Ward — In Sharta, March 7, Mr. E. A. Kelton to Miss J. A. Ward.

Larn-Southerland — In Stockton, March 7, Ira W. Ludd to Emily Jane Southerland.

Long-Rice — In Veac Valley, Soland county, Thos. P. Long to Miss Susan M. Rice.

LULL-Krily — In Alameda county, March 9, Mr. Edward Isil to Mise Mary Reily.

Machine—Wolfshatuk — In Sockton, March 14, Max Magner to Betty Wolfshatuk.

Matthews—Bonanuk — In San Francisco, March 17, by the Rev. Father Gallagher. Mr. Henry Matthews to Mise Mary Donahue, all of that city.

Miles to Miss Jane Allman.

McMinn,—Allman — In Santa Rosa, February 21, Mr. John Miles to Miss Jane Allman.

McMinn,—Allman — In Santa Rosa, February 10, Mr. Joseph McMinn, Jr., to Miss Emilie Almoworth.

McChristony—Janett — At the New York Banch, Sacramento county, March 10, J. B. MoDhesney to Miss Sarah S. Jewett.

Mather—Lenguages.— In Oroville, March 9, Peter Man-

mente county, March 10, J. B. McDhesney to Miss Sarah S. Jewett.

Materral Lerhausen.—In Oroville, March 9, Peter Manere to Christipe Liebhause.

Newton—Bridgeman.—Io Sar Francisco, March 14, at he residence of H. L. Tavin, by Rev. R. P. Cutier, Mr. Stephen A Newton to Miss Anna L. Bridgeman, of Mass.

Parsons—Maiser.—in San Josquin county, March 2, Wick B. Parsons to Mattie G. Walker.

Potyrae—Gosmice—In San Francisco, March 10, by the Rev. George B. Taylor, Mr. Wm. Potter to Mrs. Susannah Gosmire, all c Petaluma.

Pratmus—Bousing.—In Mokelomic Hill, March 3, Mr. S. H. Prather, of San Josquin county, to Miss Mary C. Holding, of Mokelomic Hill.

Potyra—Gosmire.—In San Francisco, March 10, Wm. Potter to Susannah Gosmire.

Ratchity—Hamis—In Sacramento, March 16, Wm. M. Paterif to Sabina Jaco Harris.

Roughaven—Filesworth—In Petaluma, March 11, G. H. Roughaver to Julia A. Eleworth

REPS—Wilks.—On the Tualarin Plains, Feb. 28, Mr. Matthew H. Reed to Mrs. Sarah J. Wilkes. Sature William - In Springfield, Tuolume county, March 10, Mr. Elijah M. Smith to Miss Elizabeth Youle.

Sarbuston—Pousser — In Sacramento, March 3. Silas W. Sanderson, of Placerville, to Maggie B., Caughter of John S. Ormsby, of Soloma county Schlosser—Potter.—In San Francisco, March 10, by the Rev. George B. Taylor, Mr. T. C. Schlosser to Miss Artim zie Potter.

SETTE DEASTY—At Alleghanytown, Sierra county, March 4, J. E. Smith to Kate Deasey. Shing-Deasy—At Alleghanytown, Sierra county, March 4, J. E. Smith to Kate Deasey.

Sherwood—Sherwood—In Lane county, O. T., Feb 26, W. H. Sherwood to Sarah Jane Sherwood.

TAUBMANN—Tarse—In San Francisco, March 14, by the Rev. Mr. Mocchake. Mr. Courad Bernhard Taubmann to Miss Eva Christite Tabet, both of San Francisco.

Tay—Lenk—In Sacramento, March 9, Ho An Tsat to Leong Tsuy Leep, both from China.

TAYNON—DERBUSSON.—In Mount Diablo Valley, Contra County, Feb. 28, by Rev. Mr. McClure, Mr. William Taynton to Miss Susan F. Derrickson, of Parhaven, Mass. Williamson—Vaniera.—Near the town of Santa Clara, March 10, Mr. Geo. A. Williamson to Miss Mattle A. Vanlear.

Marca 10, Mr. Geo. A. Williamson to Mass mattle A. Van-lear.

Watson—Hentey.—In Cowsitz county, W. T., Feb. 11,
Mr. James Watson to Miss Kate Henley.

Weston—Bequettz—In San Francisco, March 18, by
Rev. Dr. Scott, Thomas M. Weston, Esq., of Visalia, Tu-lare county, to Miss Mary Louisa, daughter of Col. P. Be-quette.

DEATHS.

PROWN—At Waimea, Hawni, S. I., Jan. 27, Henry Brown, a native of England, aged about 35 years.

Boxes.—In Yreka, Feb. 19, John Boker, a native of California, aged 16 years.

Boxb—In Sacramento, March 5, Annette Lylve Bond, wife of Wm. M. Bond, aged 21 years, 2 months and 4

BAYLIS.—In Petaluma, March 1, Nanoy A., wite of T. F. Baylis, aged about 22 years.

RARNET.—In Colusa, March 3, Robert Augustus Barnett,
M. D., of typhoid fever, formerly of Engiand.

CONWAY.—In Sacramento, March 16, Mary Eilen, daughter of George and Catherine Conway, aged 3 months.

CHESLEY.—In Sacramento, March 2, Geo. W., only child of G. W. and Alice M. Chesley, aged 3 years, 6 months and 13 days.

and 13 days.

CANON.—In Marysville, March 4, James Canon, of Lancaster, Ohio. ca-ter, Ohio.
Chanky.—At the Independent Quartz MNI, Seerra county, Feb. 22; Mr. Joseph Chaney, of Baltimore, Maryland.
Chank.—In San Francisco, March 11, George A., aged
7½ years, son of Caroline A. and George W. Clark, formerly of Lowell, Mass.
Carton.—In Corvallia, O. T., Feb. 25, of consumption,
Mr. W. Carlton.
Chank.—In Eureka, Jan. 12, John B. Clark, formerly of
Kentucky.

CAINCE.—In Stockton, March 14, John C Calhoun, only con of Joseph C. and Cassandra A. Morris, aged 11 months and 3 days. CRANE.—At Alameda, March 16, Helen Eliza, daughter of A. M. and Gertrude Crane, aged 2 years, 11 months

of A. M. and Gertruze Grane, aged Fyears, 11 Indians and 16 days.

DAUV.—In San Francisco, March 16, M. V. B Dauly, late of Utica, New York, aged 27 years.

ELLIOTT.—At his residence, Dry Creek, San Joaquin county, Feb. 17, Dr. George Elliott, aged 31 years.

FELIOW.—In Yreka, Feb. 20, John Fellow, a native of

years.

Wausen -- At Oregon Gulch, Trinity county, Feb. 23,
Frank W. Warren, aged 4 months.

Wise -- In Marysvelle, March 7, Mrs. Matikia Wise, consent of John B. Wise.

Wiserox -- In Honolulu, Feb. 9, Emma Frances, daughter of D. W. and M. J. Weston, aged 15 months.

Wiscrox — In Honoluiu, Feb. 9, Emma Frances, daughter of D. W. and M. J. Weston, aged Is months.

Money Market.

[From the San Francisco Shipping Register, March 19.] Since the date of our last semi-monthly market report but little of financial interest has transpired. There is no change to note in regard to mining operations throughout the State, the business continuing to be prosecuted as formerly noticed, with, however, very favorable facilities. Owing to the moderate a ment of business doing, the demand upon the inverior for the transmission of dust with which to liquidate obligations, has not been to an extent that would much augment its receipt over that of the preceding forteight, and there is no reason to anticipate more than an immaterial increase of export by the present steamer. The northern section of the State has been more favored by the rainy season, now drawing to a close, than the counties in the southward; accounts from which represent both mining and agricultural interests as greatly prejudiced by the scant supply of rain which has as yet visited them. The season is not, however, so far alvanced as to preclude all hope of relief in this respect. Serious injury would result to that section should no more rain fail, while throughout the State the prospect of the coming crops would be much benefitted by the usual spring showers, which cannot yet be dispensed with.

Dust has been coming in more freely within the fortinght. The demand for money upon either real estate or merchandise securities is moderare, without difficulty of mogotiation, the tendency rather favoring the borrower.

The supply of bars is ample, but not likely to be much in excess of the demand for this mail; 850 fine were soid a few days since at ½ per cent off. We quote them, how ever, as we write, ½ per cent off. We quote them, how ever, as we write, ½ per cent off. We quote them, how ever, as we write, ½ per cent off. We quote them, how ever, as we write, ½ per cent off.

Markets.

Markets.

Busaistips.—There has been no noticeable change in the leading features of the market since last mail. Considerable receipts have taken place from Oregon, of which the bulk has been stored, and the general impression seems to be that not to exceed 3,000 bbls. more, will reach us from that quarter this season. Of Cahfornia flour and wheat the quantity coming in for several weeks past has been least than what has been subtracted from stocks for local consumption and shipment away. Some small parcels of Oregon flour have soid at \$14.50 a \$15.50, according to quality. In dynestic the business done has been almost wholly of a jobbing character, at a rance of \$16 for superfine to \$18 a \$19 for extra. Haxall is jobbing at \$22. Wheat has been very quiet, and no sale worthy of note transpired in the fortnight until yesterday, when 2,000 bags choice milling changed hands at \$150.

Bana.—Salen a few days since of \$117 bags large California bayes at \$400., and \$140 do. white at 30. a \$350. to

is have at 44c. and 140 do, white at 3c, a 35, day 200 bbis, and 100 half bbis. Eastern white, o portation, but fair quality, soid at auction at 15c a. Coux.—The market has been very firm with ward tendency through the fortnight, and about bags, mostly Southern California, have been sold a 45c.

icc. Browning .- We have to note an advance in this core-

BYECKWIELT—We have to note an avvacue it this cereal within a few days, 300 bags having been sold yesterday
at 3 1-16c.

Rys —A small parcel sold yesterday at 3c.

Barley.—The tendency of the market has been droopng for the past week, owing to a light demand from the
country. We note last ande at \$1.47%. There can be no
question but that we shall go into next harvest with a
large surplus in the State.

Oars have also ruled dull since last mail, the nearest approach to activity was made yesterday, when 1,000 bags
changed bands at 13c. a 2c. per 1b.; the latter figure
marking a very choice article.

Porarous—Onoice are solling in jobbing lots at 70c. a
80c. per bag. New crop have been in market as an early
vegetable for several weeks. Last year's crop in the
State was largely in excess of the requirements for consumption, and prices have ruled so low that the farmers
in some localities chose to leave their potatoes in the
ground, as the cost of digging, bagging and sending to
market would exceed what they could be sold for.

BUTES.—At auction, 134c. a 15c.

SCOAR.—At auction, 134c. a 15c.

SCOAR.—At auction, 134c. a 15c.

SCOAR.—At auction, 134c a 15c.

SECOAR.—At auction 1256c.

REC \$15c. a 30c.

APPIES.—135 half bels. dried sold at 16c.

SAIT.—Sale by auction of 25 cases, 5 and 20 lb. boxes,
at 8c. a 264c.

COFFIE.—90 mais new cloves sold at auction at 11c. a

at 173/c.

Reference—60 mate new cloves sold at auction at 11c. a

WHISKEY .- 20 bbls. Eureka sold on private terms Cines.—100 cases Excelsior sold at auction at \$1.50. Glassware.—100 doz. soda bottles sold at auction

60c per dez. Paren.—3,000 reams California wrapping sold at auction at 75c. a \$2.15 per ream.

News from Oregon.

Our dates from Oregon Territory are to the 11th of March. Lieut Allen, reported to have perished in the mow between Simcoe and Walla Walla, had arrived at Portland. He was abandoned by all his party but one, with whom he made the journey through in safety. A Salem paper estimates the prosent population of Oregon as follows:—White inhabitants, 75.000; Chinese, 5,000; cciored people, 300. Total, 80.300. Number of voters estimated at 15,000. An Indian charged with violating a white woman was hung by the people at the Dalles on the 1st of March. The proof against him was very conclusive.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Official Cali—Preparations for Disunion...The South to be made Independent of Northern Ships and Factories in View of a Southern Confederacy. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-

Confederacy.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWRETERN STATES:—

At a meeting of the Southern Convention, in Knoxville, the undersigned were appointed a committee to address you, in anticipation of the Convention which is to be held in Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 10th day of May next.

The object of the address, as we understand it, is to remind you of the approaching session of the Convention, and to urge you to appoint delegates to it, and we proceed now to perform that duty.

The motive which prompted the organization of a Southern Commercial Convention was the desire to ascertain the causes of the decline of the foreign commerce of the Southern States, and to devise some plan for its revival and restoration. The people of the Southern States saw and felt the anomalous fact, that the country which produces three-fifths in value of the exports of the nation had not only lost its commercial supremacy but had become, commercially, a dependent upen and yet a tributary to that portion of the country which produces much the smallest portion of these exports. This was not only an unnatural, but an exhausting and depressing process, retarding necessarily the growth and prosperity of the South, and it was natural to desire, as it was necessary to provide, a remedy for it. This desire and necessity suggested the idea of assembling once in every year the people of the South, by deputies, in a convention, for the purpose of gathering information from the most reliable witnesses as to the causes of the evil, with the hope of obtaining from the wisest and most devoted sons of the South the singgestion of a plan or system of measures which should correct it.

We regret to say that thus far our hopes have not

or the control of Came, aged 2 years, 11 months and 16 days.

Dativ.—In Saw Francisco, March 16, M. V. B Dealy, has of titue. Saw Francisco March 16, M. V. B Dealy, and the control of th

of the manufacture of those articles which are ne-cessary to her comfort.

The candid lover of the union of the States must be satisfied, as it seems to the undersigned, that if not already abrogated in spirit, by the deliberate vi-olations of the compact, to the injury and for the in-jury of the South, by many of the Northern and Eastern States, there is not only little ground to hope for the preservation of it, upon the basis and under the great reason of the constitution of 1287 but there the guarantees of the constitution of 1787, but there is the most imminent danger of its entire destruction before many years shall have rolled by. For a numbefore many years shall have roused by. For a number of years not only the most offensive denunciations have been poured out upon the South, but the most wanton aggressions upon her constitutional rights have been committed, commencing with that most absurd and unfounded claim, of a right to convert the halls of the National Council into an arena upon which to discuss the tenure by which we hold our slaves, under the pretence of petitioning for a redress of grievances.

our staves, under the presence of peaturality for redress of grievances.

Not only has our right to reclaim our slaves when they escape into a Northern State been denied, but the law passed by Congress for our protection has been resisted by people who claim still to be in the Union: and recently the State of Massachusetts has perpetrated an act such as never was committed because any constitutional government—to wit: the

chinor; and recently the State of Massachusetts has perpetrated an act such as never was committed before by any constitutional government—to wit: the removal of a Judge (Loring) without impeachment for any crime, simply because he has honestly and faithfully enforced that law.

If the Southern States were to pass laws prohibiting any citizen of Massachusetts from recovering any debt or other property within their limits, or without such law should remove from office every Judge who should remove from office every Judge who should render judgment in a suit in favor of a citizen of Massachusetts Massachusetts would be dissolved. Is it not dissolved aiready, if the Southern States choose so to regard it? But this is not all—though this is enough to expose the danger—and the true question is, shall the South wait until the danger overtakes her, unprepared then to meet it fully and ward off its evils? Again:—

pared then to meet it fully and ward off its evils? Again:—
You are painfully sensible of the protracted and excited strugge which has for several years been in progress in relation to the settlement and government of the Territory of Kansas. Finally, the struggle seemed to have been terminated, by the adoption of a constitution for the Territory, to constitute it a State as soon as admitted into the Union. With the details of the controversy we do not propose to deal. We shall speak only of results. When that consitution was adopted it was transmitted to the President, and with a noble patriotism, coming as he does from the North, and with a faithful adherence to the constitutional opinions of the State rights party he from the North, and with a faithful adherence to the constitutional opinions of the State rights party he submitted it to Congress, with the recommendation that it should be received by it, and the State of Kansas left to correct the errors, if any were committed, or redress the wrongs, if any were perpetrated, of the Territory of Kansas; and thus remove the activation of slaver from Congress to whom it is no agitation of slavery from Congress, to whom it in n wise belongs, to deal with the question of slavery in any form, and who can meddle with it only for mis chlevous purposes and in violation of its constitu

any form, and who can meddle with it only for mischlevous purposes and in violation of its constitutional duty.

The consequence of this act has been the re-opening not only of all the sluices of abuse and detraction of the South, from more than one quarter, and especially from the representative of the great State of New York, in the Senate, by whom it has been proclaimed, without rebuke from any Northern Senator, that we, the slave owners of the South, are to be pur aucd from Marylend to Mexico, and if need be, in order to strip us of a home and shelter, across the Gulf of Mexico into the Island of Caba, by the insatiate appetite and veracious demands of free labor; and the Supreme Judiciary is to be corrupted and degraded because the present illustrious bench has been true to its oath and the constitution, thus to make our bondage sure by securing an infamous approval of vicious and unconstitutional laws by a corrupt and pliant judiciary.

If these things shall continue and be persisted in, every man must perceive that the alternative presented to the South will be ruin, disgrace and bondage on the one hand, or independence of her persecutors and oppressors on the other. She will be compelled to assert her imalienable right, and refuse longer submission to the laws of a perverted Union, pretended to be passed under a constitution, which has been not only desecrated but destroyed. Whether the spirit which is indicated by these events will finally prevail and its purposes be teonsun.mated, as far as Congress can consummate consummated, as far as Congress can consummate them, we will not, because we cannot, predict. We

would humbly pray to God that they may not, for we would, if we could, perpetuate the Union of the States, under the constitution, as its immortal foun-ders made it. We would prefer to die as we have lived, under one flag, with one name, with the con-stitution which our forefathers conquered and con-secrated with their blood, like the rainbow spanning our beloved country, still "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

stitution with their blood, like the rainbow spanning our beloved country, still "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

But it cannot be disguised, and must not if it could, that the free States, as they are called, constitute now the majority, and upon their will, upon their wisdom and patriotism it depends, and not upon the will of the South, whether the things which we have indicated shall be done or not. But this we may and must say, that the South is now forewarned, and she will be recreant to herself and all the great hopes of liberty and happiness to the white man and responsible for much of the ill which may follow, if she be not forearmed; if she does not proceed without delay to provide all the peaceful and constitutional means within her power to place herself in a condition to meet the crisis when it comes.

First among these is the restoration of her commerce and the encouragement of her own manufactures.

We urge you, therefore, most respectfully, but

commerce and the encouragement of her own manufactures.

We urge you, therefore, most respectfully, but most earnestly to send delegates to the approaching Convention at Montgomery, and let them be of your ablest, best tried and most trusted sons—for the presence of such is demanded by the distempered state of the times and the magnitude of the interests to be considered. Let not the sneers or denunciations of your opponents or your enemies deteryon, and shrink not under the cry of "disunion."

The Convention will not consider the question of disunion, or any question tending to produce that result. Its hopeful, peaceful, patriotic object will be to promote the prosperity, and increase the wealth and power of our own beautiful and beloved South; to make her people happier, if possible, and more willing, as well as more able, to perform all their duties in the Union, if returning reason and patriotism shall arrest the march of fanaticism and stay the hand of oppression. But if lost reason shall never be found, and patriotism and sympathy have been extinguished—if those who should be our brothers should prove to be malignant and implacable foes, and cupidity and ambition shall dissolve the tie which binds us together, still our work will have been well and wisely done, if we succeed in restoring the commercial independence of the South, and build up our own towns and enrich our own people by our own means, which now build up and enrich others—for the Southern States of the South, and build up our own towns and enrich our own people by our own means, which now
build up and enrich others—for the Southern States
will then be prepared more fully to meet the issue
thus forced upon them, and able to defend as well
as justify their position when they shall be compelled "to assume among the Powers of the earth the
separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them."

Earnestly we beg you then, men of the South,
turn out and send full delegations of your noblest
sons to the Convention.

JAMES LYONS, of Virginia,
T. B. Bether, of Alabama,
W. M. CHURCHILL, of Tennessee,
B. C. YANCEY, of Georgia,
W. W. BOYCE, of South Carolina,

Personal Intelligence. DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

Hon. F. W. Pickens, Minister to Russia, sails in the eamer Persia to-day for Liverpool. Also Septimus Norris, the engineer and celebrated locomotive construct

or, who visits England and the Continent of Europe on a

tour of inspection of the railways and their mach The Hen. Captain Harris, brother of the Earl of Malmes-bury, has been appointed British Consul General for the Austrian ports in the Adriatic.

The Duc de Malakoff is at Borneaux, his family living on their accestral farm at a spot called Florac.

their accestral farm at a spot called Florac.

Mr. Samuel Lord, of America, a native of Saddleworth, England, has visited that neighborhood to take unto himself a wife, and has given £500 towards erecting a Mechanics' institution at Saddleworth, and £25 a year to defray the expenses of lectures, &c.

The London Herald of the 24th of March says:—We are sorry to learn that the youthful and only daughter of a wealthy commoner and neice of a noble earl, has within the last twenty-four hours eloped with a nobleman holding a prominent place in society, and whose name is "as familiar as household words" to our readers, from having repeatedly appeared before the public. The nobleman alluded to is, we regret to say, a married man, but for some years he has been estranged from his wife, who, we believe, is now residing abroad. It is presumed the guilty couple have fled to the Continent, as they were traced to lover.

The veteran stateman and diplomatist, Prince de Met-

traced to Rover.

The veteran stateman and diplomatist, Prince de Metternich, is seriously indisposed.

The Brussels journal Le Nord says Lord Wodehouse,
the English Minister at St. Petersburg, has resigned. At a consistory held at Rome on Monday, 15th ult., the cardinal's hat was conferred on the Archbishops of Toiedo and of Seville; Monsigner Antonini Bishop of Ancona; Monsigner Milesi, Minister of Commerce and Public Works; Monsigner Mertel, Minister of Justice, and Monsigner Silvestri, Dean of the Rota.

As the Pope was warking out on the 10th of March last, a woman threw herself at his feet, and begged him to use his influence to obtain the pardon of Orani. The Pope shrugged his shoulders, and passed on.

ARRIVALS.

At the Clarendon Hotel—Count and Countess de Mona and family, Hawson, Mrs. Coolidge and maid. dr. and Mrs. red. ward Dwight, Boaten, Mr. Edwards, New Jersey; H. D. Steward, Toronto D. C. Winter, England; S. a. Foot, Geneva: Marcus ppring, New Jersey; Mr. Authony, Paris; Jonsthan French, Mr. Johnson, Boston.

Johann French, ar. seonsed, Bosen, Brown Liverpool in the steamship City of Washington—Messirs Carte, Veteagen, Siewart, Griavold, Luilner, Cole, Leckie, Golding, Syvernon, Ferguson, J Holborne, T. Holler, Waltwali, Graham, Rowe, Kate

borne Utekinson, Fouriger Whitwell, Graham, Rowe, Edan, Miss Williams, Mr Purton and lady, Mr Francis, John Blanmens, Mr Stiver, S. Butler, R. J. Oorlis, Mr Kipplere, Mrs Launderup, Mrs Mellish and children, Miss Stewart, Miss Launderup, Mrs Mellish and children, Miss Stewart, Miss Launderup, Mrs Mellish and children, Miss Stewart, Miss Trugie, Miss A Thourse and cont. C. H. Josan, Mrs Tingle, Miss A Thourse and cont. C. H. Josan, Mrs Tingle, Miss A Thourse and cont. G. H. Josan, Mrs Tingle, Miss A Thourse and cont. H. Miss Tingle, Miss A Thourse and cont. Mrs Tingle, Miss A Harrison, Mons Pellissier, C. Rand, J. Taylor, Mrs De Bodes, Mr Bacon, Miss Bacon and maid.

From Aspinwall, in the steamship Star of the West—George Campbell, F W Brooks, wife, infant and servant; Mrs Chauser ov Taylor and child, Janes Wilron and Wife, Mrs Werner, L. Fleishman, wife and three children; Dr. Duitustin and wife, Mrs Hurchins and child, Maitame Vallette, R. M. Hooley, Esq.; John Davidson, A. J. Reed, W B Farrar, D. S. Lord, wife, infant and servant; Lientenant La Rheut, L. Lavingson, U.S.; A. Mrs. Livingston, infant and servant; Mrs Pottam, Mrs Hyatt, G. D. of man, Rev G. Rogal, S. Is on, wife and four children; R. Lefebre, D. R. Whitcher, K. A. Loonard, J. W. Bromson, M. T. Edysbor, P. Bardon Gook, Living Colk, Nelson Colk, Pelson Colk, Nelson Colk, Melson Colk,

V Peu, The Smeil- and 73 in forward asbin. Total 163.

From New Orleans and Havann in the steamship Daniel Weisster- From New Orleans—O K Arms, J B Mony, Joseph Denail F A Swidt Miss E Totiell, Mer Fairbanka. From Havans—J R Thomson, Mrs Holbrook and two shidren, R L Smith, A Bergen, J. a Garvin, M A Harris, K Hurris, J Dena, M H Smith, A Lopez de Quarranio, Miss E Duvai, Miss J Duvai—and 32 in the steeringe.

From Savannah in the steamship Augusta—Mrs Archar and two chileren, two Misses Petree, Mrs Fetree, Mes Crosby, Mrs J G Uyz, Mrs and Miss Mason, Miss Helen, Rose, Miss A Rose, Mr Blaty, Mr and Mrs Penniman, Mrs Sone and infant, Mas Barton, Ir T A Knimet, S C Genin, Rev T B Bartow—and 23 in the steerage.

By direction of the President of the United States a General Court Martial is ordered to convene at San Antonio, Texas, on the 20th day of May next, for the trial of Capt. Seth M. Barton, of the First Regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Seth M. Barton, of the First Regiment of Infantry.
The court will be composed of the following members:—
Col. Wilson, First Infantry.
Brevet Lieut. Col. Taylor, First Artillery.
Brevet Lieut. Col. Taylor, First Artillery.
Major Vinten, Quartermaster's Department.
Major Burbank, First Infantry.
Captain Burbank, First Infantry.
Captain Dawson, First Artillery.
Captain Dawson, First Artillery.
Captain McNutt, Ordnance Department.
Captain Monutt, Ordnance Department.
Captain Jones, First Artillery, is appointed Judge Advecate of the Court.
Company C, Tbird Artillery, commanded by Capt. and Brevet Major John F. Reynolds, is announced as one of the light companies of that regiment. It is ordered to proceed immediately to Fort Leavenworth, where it will be fully equipped as a light battery, after which it will join the reinforcements destined for Ulah.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States sloop of war St. Louis, lying at the Brooktyn Navy Yard, is receiving a thorough over-bauling. Her outside pianking has all been taken of as far down as the water line, and will be replaced by new, after which she will go into dry dock and be newly copposed.

pered.

The United States steam frigate Wabash, lying at the same place, has been repainted outside and in, and is now only waiting to go in commission, when she will proceed to her station as flag ship of the Mediterranean

requadron.

The United States steamship Folton, Lieutenant Almy commanding, arrived at Key West, on the Soin ult., from Aspinwall via Havans. She came in for coal, water and provisions. She saired on the 3d for Tampico. The officers and crew are in excellent beath. The following is a correct list of the former:—John J. Almy, Commanding; Miles K. Warrington, John B. Stewart, Robert Selden, Robert J. Chapman, Licutenante; Marshall C. Campbell, Acring Master: Robert H. Clark, Purser: Edwin R. Denby, Avisiannt Surgeon; Harmon Newall, R. W. McCleery, Wm. Poberts, W. P. Barrow, J. B. Houston, Esgineers; Washington Stomail, Capitain's Clerk; John M. Falk, Purser's Clerk.

The slocty of war Javaestown sailed from Aspinwall, and

Stonail, Captain's Clerk; John M. Faix, Purser's Clerk.

The sloep of war Jamestown salied from Aspinwall on the 3d inst.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, Commander Hull; the sloop of war Falmouth, Commander Farrand, and the steamer Shubrick, Commander DeCamp, were at Montevideo on the 20th of February. The officers and I well; the Shubrick had a number of men sick with fever.

The United States schooner Dana, Commander Mitchell, arrived at Pallimore on the 11th inst., from Key West.

The United States ateam frigates Minneauta, Capt. Dupout; Mississippi, Commander Nicholson, and San Jacinto, Commander Boil, with the sloop of war Portamouth, Commander Foote, were at Hong Kong January 29.

The United States sloop-of war Levant, at Boston, was hailed to the Navy Yard on Monday morning, preparatory to undergoing repairs. The inspection of the Levant took place on Saturday